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his effort prove unsuccessful, the failure, he declares, will be due to the difficulties of the task and not to any lack of desire on his own part.

Professor Schäfer has succeeded to no considerable degree and shows a mental detachment from Continental prejudices that is unusual in a German writer of contemporary history. His attitude toward England, France, Austria and Russia is remarkably just and honorable. Of the United States he speaks with high appreciation; he justly values her size, appreciates her power and her ideals and even respects the Monroe doctrine. But he does not permit us to become unduly elated, for he disposes of our national history in about twenty-five pages, ten fewer than he devotes to the history of the Germanic Confederation from 1830 to 1848. Such treatment is, however, better than we have been led to expect in the past from German annuals and year-books. The Müller-Wippermann *Geschichte der Gegenwart* used to allot to the United States from half a page to seven pages and to Germany from 175 to 215 pages in its yearly record of events; in the *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*, written before 1888 but recently translated and in part rewritten and published as *A History of All Nations*, the United States scarcely found mention. During the last decade, however, Germany has found reason to believe that some portions of our history are worth considering. This is an interesting fact, but it is more interesting that a German historian should be found who is willing to make such a frank acknowledgment as is contained in this work of his country's shortcomings in historical writing and interpretation.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Factors in Modern History. By A. F. POLLARD, M.A., Professor of Constitutional History in University College, London. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. Pp. xi, 287.)

HAVING established for himself a reputation in the field of Reformation history, by a number of brilliant monographs on sixteenth century subjects and characters in England and on the Continent, Professor Pollard comes before the public with a work of a less special nature—a collection of eleven lectures dealing with a variety of different topics ranging from Nationality to the Study of History in the University of London. The title *Factors in Modern History* is, however, too inclusive and somewhat misleading: the book deals primarily with British affairs, and though clever and illuminating comparisons with Continental men and events are liberally scattered throughout its pages, the reader will be disappointed if he expects to find more than these. The topics chosen for discussion, moreover, fall, for the most part, in the period of the Tudors and Stuarts; the eighteenth century is dealt with meagrely, the nineteenth not at all.

Like everything that proceeds from Mr. Pollard's pen, the present book is vigorous and stimulating. Familiar facts are presented in

original ways. The reader is sure to be interested, and when he does not agree, to be irresistibly impelled to an attempt at refutation; and this is high praise for any lecturer. The book abounds in apt and forcible illustrations. There is some exaggeration. To say that there was "as much justification" for the executions of More and Fisher as for that of Campion (p. 113) or that "there is no greater error than to think that [the Reformation] had anything to do with political liberty" (p. 70), is too much. And there are many sentences, which if strictly verbally correct, certainly convey a wrong impression; *e. g.*, the statement on page 111 that for "fourteen years" after 1515 Henry VIII. "tried to govern without Parliament", which is to ignore the session of 1523, or the words at the top of page 255, which would imply that Connecticut was not in the New England Confederation. There are, moreover, some definite misstatements of facts; as for instance, that Louisiana was French "about the middle of the seventeenth century" (p. 241), or (p. 81) that "only four English dukes" lived in the reign of Henry VIII. (there were five: two Howards, Brandon, Stafford and Fitzroy).

One of the most interesting lectures in the book is the eighth—entitled Church and State in England and Scotland—which ascribes the divergence between the two nations up to the end of the seventeenth century primarily to the fact that the former was Erastian and the latter theocratic, and their final union in 1707 to the decline of the theological and the rise of the latitudinarian and commercial spirit evident in both. Noteworthy also are chapters iv. and v., in which Professor Pollard returns with undiminished vigor to the somewhat revolutionary ideas concerning Henry VIII.'s dealings with his parliaments which he first enunciated in his admirable life of that monarch (published in 1902 and again in 1905)—dealings which he maintains to have been much less tyrannical and corrupt than is usually supposed. Some of the statements in his earlier works have been considerably modified, others have been strengthened by comparison with the methods of other Tudor sovereigns, but the net effect of his contention in both books is the same. Those who are interested in the discussion of this important subject will look forward with eagerness to the publication of Professor Pollard's forthcoming work on England, 1547-1603, in the series of Messrs. Hunt and Poole, in which he will have an opportunity, which we trust he will not leave unimproved, to treat Henrician parliaments retrospectively in comparison with those of Elizabeth.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.